on have quoted my friend, the inte Sir R. Durathority against these forts. It is true, secting regress which Pronce had made in tron-cased to

an authority sgainst these forcis. It is true, seeing the great progress which Presses And sands is true cased of the great progress which Presses And sands is true cased of the processed aligs; but that Sir R. Dunches always considered these for a sheolutely necessary for the protection of Spithend, and that he was an advocate for their erection at can assume the House and the country. I have been told that the Admiralty have done nothing towards proparing reasile of the class of the Monitor. The honorable gentleman, the member for Listrard, gave the House to understand that the Admiralty had not taken up Captain Coles' proposal, and that I personally was very much opposed to it. If he takes the trouble to ask Captain Coles he will ascertain that I was one of the earliest advocates of that system. I believe, moreover, that the system is capable of very large development. (Hear, hear.) But I would wan the House to remember that Captain Coles' cupolating—exactly like the Monitor—in not a seagoing vessel. (Hear, hear.) We do not profess that the would be able to eroes the Atlantic, Chough he would be a very superior vessels the House to remember that Captain Coles' cupolating—exactly like the Monitor because the carries her glass size feet at the House to remember that Captain Coles' cupolating—exactly like the Monitor—in not a seagoing vessel. (Hear, hear.) We do not profess that the would be a ble to eroes the Atlantic, Chough he would be a very superior vessels the House to remember that the coles of the Atlantic of the control of the Atlantic of the Coles of the

Arrival of a Rebel Brigget Liverpool.

(hierarpool (April 1) correspondence of London News.)
To-day the brig Adelaide, flying the Confederate flag, streved in the river from Charleston, which port she left on the evening of the Edult, having run the bleckade without any hindrance from the bleckading fact.

The Adelaide is 273 tone burthen, and commanded by Captain Swan. During the povage she experienced very severe weather, all her boats having been carried away. Santain Swan states that several-other vessels besides his had succensfully run the blockade with cargoes of sotton and rosin, white many others were preparing to follow, the blockade being far from strict.

The eargo of the Adelaide consists of 669 bales of oction, eighteen of which are Swalsland, and 442 barreis of realn. This vessel saided in company with the bark Edwin, bound to Liverpool, the bark Mary Wright, and hour schooners, all laden with cotton and rosin. The stense fleet sunk in the barbor of Charleston was fast treating up, the harbor being covesed with floating timescand other debris of the wrecks of the stone fleet.

The vatelaide is coneigned to Messers. Charles Moore & So., of this town.

But Reported Capture of a Federal Ship
By'a Confederate Privateer.
To THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON NEWS.
In the New of this day we observe the report
if the capture of a federat ship by a Confederate prirateer," quoting the statement of Captain Haddeld, of
the ship D. G. Fleming, at Liverpeel, from Bombay. As
much a report is calculated to mislead and unfairly prebeing the interests of American shipowners, we are glad
to bandle to give a very different version of this naval
angagement, which you will be happy to learn was by
no means of a sanguinary nature, and to assure the
master of the ship D. G. Fleming that any anxiety
in his part to display the British ensign was
juite annecessary, as the rakish fore-and-aft craft S.
D. Bands is an inofinative fruit schooner, trading
regularly between the Mediterranean and New York,
where she is owned by our friends Messrs. Mailler, Lord
and Quescau. The large American ship referred to was
the Anna Decatur, from Calcutta, since arrived here to
ur address, from the master of which we learn that,
being short of provisions, he hailed the schooner D. C.
Evans. in latitude 28 north and iongitude 38 west, on the
thof March, for the purpose of obtaining a forther sup-Evans, an latitude 26 north and longitude 36 west, on the sish of March, for the purpose of obtaining a further supply: but fluding the schooner had nothing to spare, do parted sommany after comparing longitudes, exchangin compliments, &c. The schooner was not likely to have a Coffederate flag on heard, and white in sight of the above named ships exhibited only the old Stars an med ships exhibited only the ok GEO. CROSH-CHUMCH STREET, E. C., March 31.

The British Prize Ring. The British Prize Ring.

OBJECT OF HEEVAN'S VISIT TO ENGHAND.

[From the Sperting Life of Londen, April 1.]
here is every probability of our baving another interconal contentior-the champlonship of the world. The
icle Boy, we are informed from a letter viated New
k, March 19, was to saik in the City of Washington on
Irday, Earch 22. The object of his visit will be to
the present of Jenn Mace, the present champion of
isind, and his right to hold the belt. We have already
read our readers that it, was the "Boy's" intention
isit Engiand to witness the exhibition in May, and we
restand he has entered jude an engagement with a
is company. Heenan is in good health and looks,
and will be accompanied by his brother, who is, if
thing, of meeo gigantic proportions than the Senicia
himself

THE NEWS BY THE CANADA.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the evenin which 5th inst., and Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived at Hg/fax at seven elclock yesterday morning. She has thirty-eight passengers. She sailed for Boston at elevan elclock, where she will be due at non-to-day.

Thererench and other continental, as well as the English continued to discuss the great importance of the expenience gained by the engagement between the Merri-mac and Monitor. It is generally admitted that maritime warfase has undergone a change, and that the Monitor is

The Panis correspondent of the London News says: The difference between England and France in Mexican af-fairs is very district. It continues do be given out that Spain agrees with France, and will disavow the Con-

The London Globe (ministerial argan) remerks that mexican politics;have got into a more perplexed entan glement than over, but that so far as the English govern ent is concerned, there is no reason to believe its views there undergone the slightest change. England will not mixAerself in any recondite schemes affecting the future of

The Calcutta, China and Australian mails left Alexan

eria April 4, for Marsesties.

The ascamable Hammonia, from New York, reached mpton on the night of the 3d inst. The steamship Great Eastern is advertised to leav

Milford for New York on the 6th of May. The American Question

ONTINGATION OF THE BRUISH DEBATE ON IRON-PLATED FESSELS-OF-WAE—THE NAVAL REVOLU-TION COMPLETE—THE LAND FORTIFICATION WORKS AT SPITMERAD ABANDONED—CATTURE OF THE SHIP YORKTOWN BY A RESEL PRIVATEER.

is the House of Lerds on the 3d lestant the Duke of Somerset said that in the course of the present year England would have see effective armor plated vessels affort, and in the course of next year five or six more. moved the resolution that it is expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed forts at Spithead until shall have been fully considered. He referred to the exploits of the Merrimac and Monitor, and elafmed that the invention of the principle of the Monitor belonged to Captain Coles, whose plans were long since submitted to the Admiralty and reported fovorably upon, and then shelved. He opposed permanent fortifications, and hoped that the government would not

Sir Morton Peto seconded the resolution.

Lard Palmorston admitted the great importance of the question, and rejoiced that it was not brought forward in a party spirit. The question had occupied the earnest attention of the government. He did not deny that the action of the Marriage of the Marri ction of the Merrimac and Monitor had taught a less but whilst it had done that in one direction it had also given a warning in another, as showing what they could not do as well as what they could do. He pointed out the drawbacks of the Mouitor, and what England was doing with iron ships, and said ship on Captain Coles' principle. He questioned the ex-pediency of entirely neglecting fortifications, and favored both forts and floating batteries. He said the government was not averse to suspending the works at Spithead for a time. The Defence Committee had been instructed to re-consider the subject, and after Easter he would bring

After some further debate the resolution was amended effect that the House will, at an early day, empower the government to expend the money voted for fortifications, &c., on iron-sheathed vessels, and was then

agreed to. Preparations had commenced for cutting down the Royal Sovereigo, one of the finest ships in the English navy, from a 131 serew three-decker to a twelve gun ship, on Captain Coles' plan. The Bulwark, ninety-one guns,

The Army and Navy Gasette observes that there is nore than the usual element of uncertainty about the assee of the civil war in America, ewing to the ignorance of the real capacity of the South to resist, and of the capacity of the North to move. The federals will have to prove, by getting to Richmond, that they have a Quartermaster General's department, a good commissa riat and military train.

The ship Yorktown, regular packet from London to New York, has been captured on her voyage by a rebel privateer.

In the House of Commons on the C'inst., Mr. Fitzger-ald gave notice that he would seen sail attention to the

relations with Mexico. Lord Palmerston announced that Parliament w adjourn for the Easter recess from the 11th to the 28th

Mr. Gladstone made his financial report. He stated that the actual expenditure of the government the past year was £70,838,000; and the revenue £69,674,479; showing a deficit of £1.160,000. He estimated the revenue ext year at £70,190,000, and the expenditures at £70,040,000, thus showing a small surplus. As regards changes in duties and taxes, the only alteration of consequence is a commutation of the hop duty, the amount of which is to be got in the future from beer at which is to be got in the future from beer at the rate of threepence per barrel, instand of from the material. The duty on playing cards is reduced from one shilling to threepence. Fo-reign bonds and leans of all descriptions are to pay oneeighth percent. The other changes are merely mo cations of Sunday licenses and the wine duties. The 15th of September is the day fixed for the repeal of the hop duty. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his speech adverted to the great drawbacks arising from the Ameri-The cotton crisis was a most serious feature to England A brockede had, of course, been expected, but it proved far more rigorous and extended over a greater line of coast than had been anticipated, and its effect had been nearly to double the price of cotton. The loss on Ameri

can tride was great, the experts having fallen from nearly twenty-two millions sterling in 1860 to only nine millions in 1861. Trade with America, according to recent returns, was, however, impreving.
In the House of Lords, on the 4th instant, the Marquis of Normanby again recurred to the Italian grievances, and Lord Kinnaird adverted to Russian violence in Po

Earl Russell gave some explanations, but declined going

THE INVASION OF MEXICO. Mr. Layard said that the government had received official information that a convention had been entered into between the Commissioners of the Allied Powers and the government of Mexico, and it was true that the British force had been withdrawn from Mexico, except a small body of men; that it was not the intention of the government that they should exceen year in the expedition into the interior, and they would all be brought home except about one hundred, who would be left there for the performance of ordinary duties. Although her Majesty's government did not entirely approve of all the

articles of the convention, they approved of it gene rally. Mr. Denman called attention to the Polish questio n. Lord Palmerston, in response, reviewed the position of Poland, and expressed sympathy with the Poles. he it reconsidered them to wait patiently, and headelleved that the kindly feelings of the Smperor of Russia would built mately grant their desires. The subject was ore in which England could not wisely interfere.

The budget is generally very favorably seccived, panmake express some dissatisfaction, the general conviction aimeet universally admitted that the existing circ umstances would not justify any remission of tare A prospectus is issued of a British Columbia Over' and

transport system for mails and passengers, by carts relays of horses, through British territory.

France.

ounces that, in order to dighten the burdens of the treasury and enter forthwith into the economy promised in the budget, the Emperor has an of the earmy. The disbanding of the One Hundred and Handred and Second infantry ecgiments, and the sale of 2,200 horses, are also ordered. General Goyon's return from Rome was reserted as imost ecrtain

The Faris Bourse was firmast 70f. 15c. for the renter

PARIS, April 6, 1862.

The question of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul i definitely settled. The conferences of the society will henceforth be separate and insependent of thecentral

It was asserted that Spain, although wishing so receive explanations relative to the doubtful articles of the treaty recently concluded between the Juarez genera ment and the representatives of the Allies, has no tion of making a new treaty.

It is officially declared that the Syanish government has most resolutely determined notife attempt to infringe on the soveragedy and independence of the Mexican Italy.

It is asserted that detachments of the French troop have received enjoys to traverse the frontiers to prevent the passage of begands from the Pontifical States into italy, and arrest such persons even should they be found

The French troops have also been traducted to arrest any Pontifical genedermes who may all the brigands.

It is rumored that King Victor Emanuel is expected in Paris en a visit to Napaleon.

The Turin journals sesert that King Vieter Prans will go to Naples at the end of April, accompanied by Ratessi and Popoli.

y any person desiring exemption from military service, is fixed for this year at 2,500 francs, and bounty for re-enlistment for seven years is fixed at 2,200 francs.

the Minister of War is published, argently requests reduction of the military budget by two and a baif mil-

Russia.

St. PETERSBURG, April 5, 1862. The Academy Gazette states that the Minister of the Interior has officially announced that the government in-tends preserving the consorable over all pariodicals, but to do away with it gradually by judicial proceedings.

India, A private telegram from Calcutta of March 15, quotes freights to London at 62s. 6d. per ton, being 2s. 6d-Preduce is quiet. Imports show a strong

Commercial Intelligence.
THE LONDON MONEY NARRET.
Consols closed Friday night, April 3, at 93% a 93% for

American securities were quiet and firm. Sales of New York Central at 72); Erie, 34; Illinois Central, 44

discount. The funds were steady on the 4th inst., but closed rather weak, and the market inactive. The demand for discount was again more active; only good short paper was taken at 2% per cent. The applications at the Bank were rather large. The Egyptian loss, introduced into

London, is for £1,811,000, in 7 per cent bonds, issued

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is steady and firmer.

LIVENPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally quiet and steady except for flour, which is still declining. The various circulars report flour down ward, and declined 61. a 1s.; quotations range 24s. a 29s. Wheat is quiet and steady: red Western, 11s. 3d. a 11s. 2d.; red Southern, 11s. 4d. a 11s. 6d.; white Western, 11s. 9d. a 12s.; white Southern, 12s. a 12s. 6d. Corn quiet: mixed, 27s. 6d. a 28s.; white, 33s. a 34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is generally quiet and steady Bland, Athya & Co., and others, report:—Beef is steady. Pork firm. Bacon easier. Lard heavy, and declined 2d: quoted 41s. a 42s. Tallow steady at 45s.

LIVERFOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet: pois, 32s. 9d.; pearls, 32s. Resin—Common dull at 14s. Spirits of turpentine inactive at 68s. a 70s. Sugar dull, and declined 6d. Coffee firm. Rice still declining. Cod oil quiet and steady. Linseed oil still advancing: quoted 37s. 6d. a 38s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull. Iron dull: Scotch pig 51s. 6d. Sugar quiet. Ta firm. Coffee buoyant. Rice quiet. Tallow inactive at 46s. Spirits turpentine nominal. Cod oil inactive at 43s. Sperm oil dull at £93. Linseed oil downward at 37s. a 37s. 3d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of cotton on Saturday reached 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed upward, but quotations remained unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and easier. Corn inactives.

PROVISIONS.—The market closed steady. Bacon has a leclining tendency. LONDON, Saturday evening. The sugar market is firmer.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CODROIS closed to Saturday at 33% a 94 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were lili

central, 43% a 43% dis.; Erie, 34 a 34%.

ANNE COTTON MARKET.

Sales for the week foot up 2,255 bales: Orleans, tres or dinaire, 156f.; bas, 149f. The market is dull, but quota tions firm. The total stock in port is 77,000 bales. PARIS BOURSE, Sunday evening, April 5. The Bourse closed firm: rentes, 70f.

Arrival of the John Bell at Halifax. HALIFAX, April 16, 1862. The steamship John Bell, from Liverpool for New York arrived here last night. She reports much ice on the Newfoundland coast, and that the mail schooner hence

had put back unable to land the mail.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

General Pope-Fort Pillow Engaged by the Union Flotilla-Flight of the Rebel Gunboats-General Pope's Forces Oc-

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1862. A special despatch from Washington ways that a despatch was received by the Navy Department this morn ing from Commodore Foote, saying that he is ready to attack Fort Pillow, having succeeded in getting a position for his gunboats in the river below the fort. He has no doubt of success.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862. The Secretary of the Navy has received the follow

The flotille has been within three-quarters of a mile Fort Pillow, and then returning took up a pesition two miles further up. The rebel gurboats escaped below the fort. Ten morter boats were in position and had open

General Pope's command was occupying the Arkansas side of the river.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Ten Union Worter Bouts Pass Forts Jack son and St. Philip, on the Mississippi River-Condition of Affairs at Pensaco. In, &c.

KRY WEST, April 9, 1862.

trrival of the Steam Transport Philadelphia from Fo Pickens-Supertant Intelligence from the Mortar Flet-Ten of Them Pass Ferts Jackson and St. Philip in Safe ty-Pensacela Not Ecacuated One Thousand Men Still There-Coridition of Pensacola and Its Surroundings, de. arrived here this morning. The Philadelphia left Fort Pickens on Sunday night the 6th inst., and brings important intelligence. By her we learn that General Arnold had received authentic information that ten of the mortaessets with three stainers, had successfully run the grund Let of the forte on the Mississippi at night without a sho gone by the balance will have no difficulty in doing the some thing. Farther than this segarding the operations on the Mississippi I am not at liberty to state at present Pensacola-is not yet evacuated. This information is in living and doing business in Pensacola, and who made his escape from there on the 26th uits, tells me that there are yet at the fosterabout one thousand men, under the combie removedate the interior. He also says that both Forts McRao and Parrancas are madermined, and slow inteles are centy to blow them et whenever we make Consecute the Early Yard and theforts are on their las logs; they (the recopie and troops) are desperate, and appear determined to destroy everything rather than let st.fall into the hands of our forces. The health of the

IMPERDANT FROM NEWSBRLEAMS.

Attack en Forte Jackson and St. Philip [From the New D leans Delta-no sinte given.]

The city was somewhat excited yesterday withers f fighting at Forts Jackson and St. Philip. We have scertained that seven er eight of the energy's fleet ap pon from some of our gams, when they that y re tired of course this, and a similar approach one previous oc cosion, were not designed for a serious attack. Their object was doubtless to reacunoitre the fontages test ou

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' MEMY.

tor salute firing to-day caused considerable consterns on among the rebels, who wers unaware of the erco son of it. They approached in some force, throwing a few shells from a Biakely gan, one of which fall among a number in the camp playing curds, but did, not exclude, and did no harm. Several regimence were

Capture of Sixty of Ashby's Rebel Ca-

WOODSTOCK, Va., April 16, 1867. Sixty-ene of Ashby's cavalry, including three officers were captured this morning and brought into Woodstock. They wooe at their breakfast just at daybreak in a church, and were surrounded by a bedy of Ringgold's cavalry and four companies of infantry of the Fortysixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of General Williams division, and surrendered without a show of resistance This affair occurred several miles beyond Columbia Fur-

Agrival of the United States Ship Shep-

herd Knapp.
The United States ship She; herd Knapp, Lieutenand Commanding H. S. Fytinge, arrived at this port yester day morning from a six months' cruise on the Wes station. Was from Bermuda as far south as Martin ique and east to longitude 53; west to Abaco-making the en tire circuit of the West Indies four times. Has speken, boarded and examined all vessels failen in with. The

The following is a list of officers:-Licutenant Comman ing.—H. S. Eytinge.

Acting Mater and Executive Officer.—James Ogilvie.

Acting Muster.—A. E. Hunter.

Acting Assistant Surgeon.—W. W. Wilkins.

Acting Assistant Paymaster.—R. M. Trimble.

Acting Assistant Paymaster.—R. M. Trimble.

Acting Assistant Mates.—George A. Smith, George W. herman and Raymond Rabadan.

Parson Browntow in Pittsburg.
Parson Brownlow arrived this afternoon, and lectural Concert Hall to a crowded house. He leaves for Philisphia to-night.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.

Official Reports of Major General Grant and General Sherman.

MORE REBEL ACCOUNTS,

ac.,

General Grant's Official Report. HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WESTERN TENNISSEE,
PITEMBURG, April 9, 1862.

Capt. N. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant General Depa

ment of Mississippi, St. Louis:—

CAPTAIN—It becomes my duty again to report another
battle fought between two great armies, one contending for the maintenance of the best government ever de record the success of the army contending for the for-

On Sunday morning our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy. Immediately the five divisions ed at this place were drawn up in line of battle to

varying at times to all parts of the line. There was the most continuous firing of musketry and artillery

The enemy, having forced the entire line to fall be nearly half way from their camps to the landing, at a late hour in the afternoon a desperate effort was made by the enemy to turn our left and get possession of the

landing, transports, &c.

This point was guarded by the gunboats Tyler and
Lexington, Captains Gwin and Shirk commanding, with
four twenty-four-pounder Parrott guns and a battery of rifled guns.

As there is a deep and impassable ravine for artillery or cavalry, and very difficult for infantry, at this point no troops were stationed here, except the tillerists and a small infantry force for their support Smell's column and a part of the division of General Nel son arrived. The two generals named both being present, an advance was immediately made upon the point of attack, and the enemy was soon driven back.

In this repulse much is due to the presence of the gun-ceats Tyler and Lexington and their able commanders Captains Gwin and Shirk.

During the night the divisions under General Critten den and McCook arrived.

General Lew. Wallace, at Camp Landing, six miles be w, was ordered, at an early hour in the morning, to hold his division in readiness to move in any direction it might be ordered. At eleven o'clock the order was deivered to move it up to Pittsburg; but, owing to its be ing led by a circuitous route, it did not arrive in time to take part in Sunday's action.

take part in Sunday's action.

During the night all was quiet, and, feeling that great
moral advantage would be gained by becoming the attacking party, an advance was ordered as soon as day The result was the gradual repulse of the ive o'clock in the afternoon, when it became evident the

enemy was retreating.

Eefere the close of the action the advance of General . J. Wood's divison arrived in time to take part in

My force was too much fatigued from two days' hard fighting, and exposure in the open air to a drenching rais

during the intervening night, to pursue immediately.

Night closed in cloudy, with a heavy rain, making the roats impracticable for artillery by the next morning.

Gen. Sherman, however, followed the enemy, finding

of the enemy and many graves were also found. I en-close herewith a report of Gen. Sherman, which will excain more fully the result of the pursuit and of the part

teken by each reparate command.

I cannot take special notice in this report, but will do o more fully when the reports of the division command.

General Buell, commanding in the field, with a distinct errmy long under his command, and which did such efficient service commanded by himself in person, on the field, will be much better able to notice those officers ommands who particularly distinguished themselves than I possibly can.

Brigadier General W. T. Sherman; to make special mon ement and skill in the management of his men. Although was never vacant. Ho was again wounded and had three enllant officer no disparagement is intended to other diand and Lew. Wallace, and Prigadier Generals S. A. Eurlbut, P. M. Prentiss and W. H. L. Wallace, all o and the cause.

action, and General W. H. L. Wallace was severely and probably mortally wounded. Wits Assistant Adjutant Someral, Captain Wm. McMichael, is missing, and was probably taken prisoner.

tion, they having been engaged during the entire two deys in carrying orders to every part of the field. k ests of Colonel J. D. Webster Chief-of-Staff: Lieusisted by Lieutenants W. I., B. Joney and Wm. Kossac Contain J. A. Rawlings, Assistant Adjutant General W St Hilger, W. R. Rawley and C. Bi Lagow, Aids de Camp Oblanel G. Pride, Volunteer Ail, and Captain J. P. Haw

Bewitt, Medical Director, showed great energy in providing for the wounded, and inegetting them from

Colones Tebster was placet in special charge of all the estillery, and was constantly upondshe field. He dis-played, as nalways herotofore, batheld il and bravery entire regiment in position of deleg most valuable service, assistance it would not have sen but for his

fliegt, chaired McPhorson, smached-to my staff as notice for his activity and comage. All the ground him, and the place carefully proposed under his some of the approaches to our lines. Suring the two days battle he was opps antly in the saddle, leading the troops as they arrived topoints where their services were required. Buring the engagement he had one phorse shot

The country will have to mourn the best of anany brave men who fell at the battle of Pittsburg, or Shilesh, more

a day or two. At present I can only give it approximation at a fifteen handred billed and thirty-sue bounded The loss of artifiery was great, many pieces being dis able! by the enemy's shorts and some losing all their

barses and many men. There were probably not the Sign two hundred beeses kijied. the loss of the enemy in killed and left upon the field was greater than ours. In the wounded an estimace can not be made, as many of them must have been sent t

Conincia and other points, The enemy suffered terribly from demoralization and A Sagof truce was sent in to-day-from General Beas.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding. General Sherman's Report. HE ADQUARTERS, FIFTH DYNEION, April 8, 1862. To Major General Grant, Commanding Army in the

Sig-With the cavalry placed at my command, and two brigades of my fatigued troops, I wont this morning out on the Corinth road. The abandoned camps of the ene-my lund the road, with hospital flags for their presecon the Corinth road. The abandoned camps of the energy have the road, with hospital flags for their presented. At all of these we found more or less wounded and dead. At the forks of the road I found the head of General Wood's division. At that point I ordered cavairy to examine both roads, and found the energy's cavalry. Colonel Dickey, of the Illinois cavalry, asked for roinforcements. I ordered General Wood to advance the head of his column cautiously on the left hand road, whilst I conducted the head of the third brigade of the fifth division up the right hand road. About half

a mile from the forks was a clear field through which the road passed, and imme-diately beyond it a space of two hundred yards of enemy's cavalry could be seen. After a reconnoissance, I ordered the two advance companies of the Ohio Seventy-seventh, Colonel Hildebrand, to deploy as skirmishers, and the regiment itself to move forward into line within intervals of one hundred yards. In this order I advanced cautiously until the skirmishers were engaged. Taking I held Colonel Dickey's Fortieth Illinois cavalry ready t charge. The enemy's cavalry came down boldly to the charge, breaking through the line of skirmishers, when the regiment of infantry, without cause, broke, threw away their guns and fied. The ground was admirably adapted to a defence of infantry against cavalry, it being miry and covered with fallen timber. As the regi ment of infantry broke, Colonel Dickey's cavalry began to charge with their carbines, and fell into disorder. I instantly sent orders to the rear for the brigade The broken infantry and cavalry railied on this line, and turn charged and drove them from the field. I then ad vanced the ertire brigade upon the same ground, and On examining the ground which had been occupied by Seventy seventh Ohio, we found fifteen dead an about twenty-five wounded. I sent for wagons, and had all the wounded carried back to the camp, and the dead buried. I also ordered the whole camp to be destroyed Here we found much ammunition for field pieces which was destroyed; also, two caissons, a general hospital, with about two hundred and eighty Confederates wounded and about fifty ing them off, Colonel Dickey, by my order, took a sur attending surgeons, and a pledge to report themselves to nded would be carefully attended to, and surrendered to us to-morrow, as soon as ambulances

lose the within document, and request you to cause to be sent out wagons or ambulances for the wound ed of ours to-morrow ; also that wagons be sent out to bring in the many tents belonging to us, which are pitched all along the road for miles. I did not destroy them, as I knew the enemy couldn't move them. The roads are very bad, and are strewn with abandoned wagons, ambulances and limber boxes. The ene-my has succeeded in carrying off the guns, but has crippled his batteries by abandoning the hind limber boxes of at least twenty guns. I am satisfied hat the enemy's infantry and cavalry passed Lick creek this morning, travelling all last night, and that he left behind all his cavalry, which has protected his retreat. But the signs of confusion and disorder mark the whole road. The check sustained by us at the fallen timbers the wounded were provided for and the dead buried; and our troops being fagged out by their three days' hard fighting, exposure and privation, I ordered them back to camp, where all now are. I have the honor to be your

obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Brigadier General,

Burying the Dead. Six-At the close of the conflict of yesterday, my forces

being exhausted by the extraordinary length of the tim during which they were engaged with yours on that and the preceding day, and it being apparent that you had received, and were still receiving, reinforcements, I felt it my duty to withdraw my troops from the immediate ce with the usages of war. I shall transmit this under a flag of truce, to ask permission to send a mounted party to the battle field of Shilosh, for the purpose of giving decent interment to my dead. Certain gentlemen wishing to avail themelves of this opportunity to remove the remains of their sons and friends, I must request for them the privilege of accompanying the burial party; and in this connection I deem it proper to say I am asking what I have extended to your own countrymen under similar circu spectfully, General, your obedient servant,

To Major General U. S. GRANT, Major General Command ing United States forces, Pittsburg Landing.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN FIELD, PIETSBURG, April 9, 1862. GENERAL P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding Confederat Army en Mississippi, Monterey, Tenn.:-

Your despatch & yesterday is just received. Owing o the warmth of the weather I deemed it advisable t have all the dead of both parties buried immediately. Heavy details were made for this purpose, and it is now or admitting within our lines the parties you desired to send on the ground asked. I shall always be glad to ex so when dictated by humanity. I am, General, respect int, U.S. GRANT, Major General Commanding. fully, your obedient servant,

THE "BATTLE OF SHILOH."

The Robel Accounts of the Two Days' Fighting.

(From the Knoxville Register, April 10.)

We received yesterday but megre details from the battle of Shilon, near Corinth. What we gather from passengers who left Corinth on Tursday morning is somewhat vague. The victory of the Confederates on Sunsay is fully confirmed. Our troops pursues the routes federal array to the Tennessee river, where great numbers of them were drowned endeavoring to embark up a their gunboats. One of their transports, it is faid, was capsized, consigning its human freight to a watery grave. Our army slept in the enemy's tents on Sunday night.

ment, but also captured the whose or the brigado of rede-zalexavity.

Our informant saw General Prentiss a prisoner at Gerinth, and saw him meeting with his command, who earen brought in prisoners after him. He made a speech and fonday night to his fellow captives. Several of the ingestherne by the prisoners were inscribed:

"To Corinth or Hell."

"The John of the competence of the came of the ca

It appears that is, of Tennessee, was an the basic that to exercise Harris, of Tennessee, was an the basic that paper says:

This is a parit worthy of the ancient and best days of our commanwealth. Let those who a she t time since were so ready to censure Gov. Harris go and do likewise. We wonder where the Military Governor, andy Johnson, was when the trenchant steel chimmered neath the April sam, and she death shot intried in bakic on the banks of the broad Tennessee. Was he as near the front of danger then as the Governor of our choice?

[Special army correspondent of the Savannah republican.]

At the date of my last deepstch yesterday evening the enemy were in full retreat. We drove them back to the river, where their river works, gunboars and darkness stopped the pursuit. The battle was not and furious, and lasted twelve hours. The Confederates occupied the snemy's encaspment last night.

This morning the enemy railed and rangued the fighting, having received reinforcements to the number of seven thousand, from Crump's Landing. They fought bravely, but the Confederates repulsed them twice. About ten o'clock further large reinforcements were brought up by General Buell. The fighting now became deepgrate along our whole line. The battle is still raging, with paried fortune, and even more furiously than yesterday.

with paried fortune, and even more infromenty than yesterday.

We took two thousand primoners yesterday, who are
now at Gorinth. Fo-day we captured several batteries,
and lost some. It is impossible in the roar and confusion of battle to give particulars.

General E-auregard is in command of the Confederate
army, assistant by Generals Polk, Bragg, Hardee, Breckinridge and others. Generals Choatham, Bowen and
Clarke are slightly woinded. The loss is very heavy
on both sides.

Sinton, April 7—9 P. M.

Immediately after the battle General Beauregard sent a flag of truce to General Grant concerning the burial of their dead. General Grant concerning the burial of their dead. General Grant cepted yesterday that because of the warm weather, he had made heavy details for the jurp so of burying the dead of both parties, and that the work was aiready accomplished. He therefore refused to receive Contelerate parties within the federal lines for that purpose. His note was respectfully address das follows:—

"General Beauregard, commanding the Confederate Army, Mississipp."

At Montery our courier found the federals busy put-ting their camps in order and looking after the dead and wounded.

ting their camps in order and tooking after the dead and wounded.

The Confederates killed are much less than was at first supposed, and the wounded are comparatively slightly hurt, as they were well protected by the timber.

The prisoners are still coming in, and number nearly four thousand, including about two hundred officers. The federals daily send out strong reconnectoring parties, which are constantly surprised by the Confederates, and many of them either killed or wounded.

The Confederates are holding firmly their old lines, and the men are in good condition and ready for another fight.

Our wounded have all arrived; many of them have

nght.
Our wounded have all arrived; many of them have been sent to Memphis and Oxford

been sent to Memphis and Oxford.

[From the Norfelk Day Book, April 15.]

Our latest advices by mail from the great hattle near Corinth are from the Memphis Appeal of the 8th, containing a partial list of the killed and wounded in the battle of Sunday. The Appeal says the federal loss is estimated, on the very best official authority, at 12,000 to 15,000 in killed and wounded; 2,000 to 3,000 small arms, with tents, wagens, &c. The same authority states the Confederate loss is killed, wounded and missing at 5,000. We append the following list of casualties among the officers, as reported by a correspondent of the Appeal. It is merely such as the writer saw in passing over the field:—

It is merely such as the writer saw in passing over the field:

Kilied—Colonel Kitt Williams, Lieutenant Colonel Tyler, Fourth Louisianna; Colonel Crows, of Momphis; Colonel Biyth, of Mississippi; Major Dokun, First Tennessee; Captain Johns, Sixth Tennessee, Rich, Colonel Bowen, Major Loury, Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, of Mississippi; Lieutenant Abbott, Adjutant Howell, Captain Fower, Captain Pitman, Lioutenant Deabott, Captain Tye, Major Henry, Captain Sutherland, Lieutenant Rice, Lieutenant Byer, The Adjutant of the Thirteenth Tonnessee, Captain Wilkins, Captain Morgan, Lieutenant Bell and Captain Crawford, of Tennessee ragiments; Lieutenant Miller and Lieutenant Holms.

Sandrord's Mississippi battery was captured by the enemy, except one gun.

ATLANTA, April 11, 1862.

sandror's Mississippi battery was captured by the enemy, except one gun.

A gentleman who left Coristh on Wednesday night states that there was hard fighting on Sanday and Monday last, but none since. The Confederate loce was about and Waltace, This is confirmed through other sources. Up to Wednesday night seven thousand federal prisoners had been sent in.

General Polic's division drove five thousand of the federals into the river. About two thousand were lost, and many officers captured.

The woods in the vicinity of the battle ground having taken fire, many of the wounded on both sides were burnt to death.

Our forces were compelled to destroy the ammunition captured for want of transportation to remove it to a place of safety.

The federal warmy it is stated in discovering and

Our forces were compelled to destroy the ammunition captured for want of transportation to remove it to a place of safety.

The federal army, it is stated, is disorganized, and there is no prospect of a renewal of the light.—Despatch to Atlanta Commonwealth.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 14.]

An intelligent member of the Fifth Texas regiment of the Army of the Potomac, who was here on Friday night, made this statement:—

He passed Corinth on Tuesday morning, and while stopping an hour, collected this information:—We had captured eight thousand prisoners, a part of whom had been sent to New Orleans, and a portion to Memphis. He himself saw a large body of men, who he was informed, were what remained of the prisoners, and he was told by the guard who had them in charge, that they numbered five thousand seven hundred. We had captured, he was told, eighty camons, and that the enemy had recovered only tour of them.

The gallantry of saveral regiments was most loadly praised. He could not resolvet their names, but one on the Tounes, see regiments had suffered most severely of a l, and the Kentucky regiment of Gen. Breckin idge was extelled by every one. Its noble commander wen for himself a name which can never perish. All our people were most exuitant. Another fight is expected, but the belief was that the entire army of the enemy could be captured, with all their boats. Batteries had been erected on the river which would prevent their escape.

General Van Dorn, with the army of the brought by was approaching.

General Van Dorn, with the army of the brave Price, was a proaching.

Still inter accounts than the above were brought by the Hon. Mr. Tibbs, of the House of Representatives, who arrived in this city from thattano ga on Saturday evening. His reports of the glorious victory at Shiloh are the most granifying that we have read or heard. He states conflictity that the number of prisoners taken is not less than 7,000, and the enemy's loss in the battles of Sunday and Monday, it killed and wounded, by their own admission, reaches 15,000. Mr. T. also states that nearly the whole of the ammunition and stores captured by our army on Sanday, and which General Beauregard had to eave behind him when he retired to Corinth, had been saved by the galant and indefatigable Morgan, whose very name is a terror to the enemy in the Southwest.

west.
The rich fruits of this glorious fight are almost incal-culable, and the blow inflicted perhaps the most stun-ning which the enemy has received in the progress of the war.

The Richmond papers of Saturday claim that the Confederates took six thousand prisoners at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. They also state that John C. Breck-inringe distinguished himself on the battle field by his

inringe distinguished himself on the battle field by all bravery.

General Prentiss and another officer of the federal army, who were taken prisoners, were sent to Richmond, where they have arrived.

General Johnston, it is stated, was strock during the battle in the thigh with a Minie ball, but continued on in the fight, and finally, from the lors of blood, fell from his he se and soon after expired.

The Confederate's admit a loss of three thousand in killed and wounded and about two hundred prisoners.

Each Richmond and Norfolk, it is stated, were illuminated on Friday night.

The Result of the Battle.

[From the Noriolk lay Book, April 16.]

At the present crisis, when the spirit and prowess of the Confederate arms have been so signally vindicated is it not a favorable time for the Confederate government to propose to the government at Washington a cessation of the force and unnatural strife which has watered our soil with blood and tears, and darknood the annals of our country's history?

What dignity and a blimity in the proposition, coming from the Confederate government, now bristling in readiness for the dire conflict which fanations and wrong has forced upper us.

hes forced upon us.

Why not say to the government at We will not say to the government at We are countrymen and brothers; come, let are countrymen and brothers; come, to the country men and some some some says are countrymen.

Western Sanitary Commission Jas. A. Boosevelt, No. 94 Maiden lane, acknowle receipt of the following sums in aid of the Western float-ing hospital and wounded soldiers: ollar aubscriptions...... \$207 00

A. Coiller
M. Herzeg, 120 pairs flamed drawers
Trimity church, Newack.—M. T. Mercer.
First German Methodist Episcopai church,
Twenty-third street.—L. Argeltyne.
D. W. Bishop. 48 25 C. Valentine...
Third Congregational Unitarian Society—O. B. Frothingham...
St. Ann's church for deaf mutes—Thes. Gallaudet.
Rondout Presbyterian church—W. B. Crane...
Ladies of West Springfield, large box hospital Cash.
Jewish Congregational Temple Emanuel,
Twelfth street—D Adler
Lades of St. Paul's church, Borgen—H. Put-280 00